BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2059.] TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public outery at the Slope Gate, on Friday the 29th Instant, at 11 o'Clock A. M Sunday Old Naval Stores, Sails &c. returned from the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War Boats &c and also a quantity of new Slops, further particulars and a List of the Articles may be seen at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down by the Purchasers, the Articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the tenth day after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchasers.

(Signed) G. SIMPSON,
Indian Naval Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
IND. NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
22d July 1831.

By Order,
R. COGAN,
Asst. Supr. I. N.

[151]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S,—Will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 1st Proximo, the modern Household Furniture &c. &c. of the late A. Hammond, Esq. Advocate General, at his late Residence, Rampart Row.

COMPRISING

A Superior Cabinet Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Handsome Built Stanhope & Harness, two Arab Buggy Horses, handsome Blackwood Couches lined with Crimson Silk Damask, Dining, Breakfast, Sofa and Card Tables, Side Board, Chairs, large & small Cots, Silver, Plated, Glass & Queen's Wares, Lamps, Double Wall-shades, an Eight day Clock, and a Collection of valuable Law & other Books &c. &c.

N. B. The Piano, Horses, & Buggy will be put up at one o'Clock precisely on the First day's Sale, and the Books will be sold on Tuesday the 2nd Proximo.

Catalogues will be published. The property may be seen three days before the

Bombay, 26th July, 1831.

On Wednesday next the 27th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, as follows. A variety of handsome Cut Glass Ware, comprizing Hookah Bottoms, Jugs and Vases, Sets of Chariot Harness, Brass and Plated mounted, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Dorias and Piece Goods Chintzs, &c. Blankets, a Dinner Service and various others articles.

At Noon,
Any Horses, or Cattle that may offer.

[147]

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—5th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*.—6th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—7th. John Dockery redivivus.—8th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—9th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—10th. Bushman's account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—11th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—12th. The Candeish Clubs.—13. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—14th. Harlequin and Honesty.—15th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—16th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—17th. High Flyer on Falconry.—18th. Pongoes at the Presidency.—19th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—20th. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—21st. A Looker On.—22nd. Bushman's account of Kangaroo Hunting.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [148]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	₹	0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [149]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER Commander, will positively sail on the 27th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to MESSRS. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[150] *Bombay, 26th July*, 1831.

For Calcutta, touching at Madras.

The fine fast Sailing Ship ASIA FELIX, GEORGE HONNER, Commander, to sail positively on the 5th Proximo, For Frieght or Passage apply to MANACKCHUND HURRUCKCHUND at his office in the Fort near the Bazar Gate. [152]

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 22d July, 1831.

No. 295. The instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for discontinuing the additional Penny per diem to the Artillery and Infantry branches of their service, as notified in the General Order under No 182 of 5th May last, are not to affect those men who were then in receipt thereof; but preclude the admission of any further claims to increase of pay for length of service short of fourteen years.

No. 296. Lieutenant E. A. Farquharson of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Acting Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Lieut. Lucas, permitted to proceed to Europe.

No. 297. Captain L. J. Frederick, of the Corps of Engineers has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay 8th July, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 23d July, 1831.

No. 298. Captain G. R. Jervis, of the Engineers, is permitted to proceed to China, on Sick Certificate, with leave of absence for a period of twelve months.

No. 299. Cadet C. N. Treasure attached to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Hingoolee on urgent private affairs with leave of absence from the 6th of August to the 6th of November next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Cadet William Stephen Jacob, Engineers, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. George Candy, 3d Regt. N. I. to England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieut F. H. Billamore, 17th Regt. N. I., of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 6th instant, at Ahmedabad, Harry, youngest Son of John Vibart Esq., H. C. C. S. aged 13 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

July 25th, Ship Sir Francis Burton, Archd. Reid, Master from Liverpool 29th March, 1831.

Passengers.—Mr. Duncan Gibb, and David Kennedy, Merchants.

DEPARTURES.

July 26th, H. C. S. Marquis of Huntly, for China
Do. Do. Duke of Sussex, for China.
Do. Ship Sir Char. Malcolm, for China.
Do. Ship Char. Kerr, for China.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Othello. Fortune, Sarah, Sir Francis Burton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maack, orn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, Duke Roxburgh.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Clive, Amherst.
H. M. SHIP—Satellite.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH—Hebe,
BRAZILIAN—Amezade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter of an "Enemy to Humbug" and although we agree in every respect with the writer we do not think it necessary to publish it, as the transaction requires no comment.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1831.

The Ship Sir Francis Burton arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool the 29th of March. *Passengers.* Mr. Duncan Gibb and Mr. David Kennedy.

The Hon'ble Company's Ships Duke of Sussex, and Marquis of Huntly sailed yesterday for China. The latter Ship in getting under weigh on Saturday last grounded on a shoal in the Harbour and considerable apprehensions were entertained at the time for her safety; we are happy to say however, that with the return of the tide she was taken off without any apparent injury and proceeded yesterday upon her voyage.

It was with feelings of deep regret that we saw announced in the India Gazette of the 7th Instant, the death of the Bishop of Calcutta, who expired early in the morning of that day.

By the arrival of the *Sarah*, we have received our Monthly periodicals for April, and are glad to observe by their contents, strong symptoms of returning attention to subjects of a purely literary nature. Neither the last number of Blackwood's or the New Monthly are loaded as they have hitherto been, with articles upon Political questions which, to say the least, were unlooked for among the lighter descriptions of composition for which a Magazine is so well adapted.

It is said that the day for publications of that kind has gone by, and that the weekly papers of London from the talents with which they are conducted, and the advantages they possess in communicating earlier information, are rapidly superseding the monthly periodicals which, appear not so well suited to the wants of the reading world in the present state of literature as their competitors. We observe, however, that in spite of this, a new one called the Englishman's Magazine made it's appearance on the 1st of April. The first number, which is lying before us, contains, an article upon Reform, the state of the Country, Emigration, Hanover, Cholera, the Record Commission, some pieces of fiction, and a Colloquial Dictionary, most of which though they display no very peculiar talent, appear to be the result of considerable care and industry, and as such, we trust may meet with the success they deserve.

Among the most interesting articles in Blackwood's, is one called a story of *good* Queen Bess, by the Ettrick Shepherd who, in a highly wrought tale, apparently founded upon historical facts, has attempted to cast a shadow of the darkest description upon the character of that celebrated Queen.

That her reign has lost much of the brilliancy with which it was portrayed by partisan writers, since modern research has exposed the insidious workings of her policy, is a fact that is very generally known; but until the appearance of the present article, we have never seen any attempt, not even in Cobbett's violent work upon the Reformation, to draw her in colors so like a tigress.

In the New Monthly, amongst various articles of an interesting description, is a notice of Capt. Beechey's narrative of the voyage of his Majesty's Ship Blossom which, although it has been rather long in making its appearance amply compensates for the delay, by the care with which it has been written. Among the various places at which the Blossom touched Pitcairns Island has been rendered one of the most interesting from the peculiar circumstances connected with the fate of the Bounty. Captain Beechey has given a most interesting account of his stay there. But as we propose extracting the article at full length, we shall refrain from destroying the effect of any part of it, by giving the particulars.

MADRAS.

List of high Prizes drawn in the 1st day's Drawing of the 1st Class of the 49th Lottery.

No. 4412 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 453 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2236 and 3534 Prizes of 900 Rupees each.
Nos. 1332 and 3495 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

EUROPE.

THE DEFEAT OF MINISTERS—WHAT NEXT?

During Wednesday and Thursday, the daily organs of public opinion faintly attempted to treat the Majority of one as a victory gained by the Ministers. They acknowledged, however, that of the 301 members who voted against the second reading of the Bill, not one might be expected to vote for the third reading; whilst many of the 302 who voted for the second reading, merely through fear of their constituents, were pledged to oppose the Bill in Committee, and therefore, as the Ministers are resolved to uphold all the essential details of their measure, to swell considerable Majorities against them in every future stage of the Bill. On their own showing, consequently, the daily papers ought, from the first, to have described this "victory" as a defeat. Some of them have acknowledged their error, and all are coming to the conclusion that the Bill is lost.

Our readers will do us the justice to remember, that we have never for a moment entertained a hope that so "effectual" a measure of Reform would be willingly adopted by the present House of Commons. On the morning after Lord John Russell's introductory speech was delivered, we began our catalogue of persons qualified to serve the Nation in Parliament; being satisfied that, if Ministers did not desert their country and themselves, an early dissolution was inevitable. As we expected, there is now a universal cry of "Dissolve! dissolve and conquer!" The only present question is ---*when* will the dissolution take place,---immediately, or after another and more palpable defeat of Ministers?

Is their the least chance that Ministers should be able to carry the Bill *unhurt* through another stage? Plainly not; for Sir Thomas Acland, that most of a Reformer amongst those who voted for the second reading avowedly through fear of their constituents, has declared that he must oppose the total disfranchisement even of a single rotten borough. The main principle of the Bill, therefore, would be sacrificed by such a modification of its details as would satisfy the most liberal of its present opponents. But even were this not self-evident ---were it possible to imagine that the Bill should pass through the Committee without any serious injury---is their not *another place* through which the Bill must pass in order to become law? and is it not greatly to be feared, that, if Ministers should give the House of Commons an inch, they would thereby encourage the House of Lords to take an ell? Some crafty Tories, we are told, of the crooked path school of Sir Robert Peel, express a hope that the Bill may pass the House of Commons, so as to preclude Ministers from dissolving Parliament on the ground of their being in a minority, and then be returned from the House of Lords, "amended," that is, pared down to Sir Robert Peel's comprehension of effectual Reform. In that case, say these crooked-path gentry, a vast majority of the House of Commons would vote for the "amended" Bill, which would become law; the present House of Commons would die a natural death some years hence; by that time the exitting horrid excitement of the people would have subsided; and so the question of Reform would be sat at rest for ever. This cunning project we have thought worth mentioning, not because we fear that Ministers may fall into the trap, but because it points to the *danger* of sending the Reform Bill, even though unhurt to the House of Lords, if not supported by a great majority of the House of Commons. If the Bill shall pass unhurt through the House of Commons and be stopped or frittered away in the House of Lords, on what plea would Ministers resort to a dissolution of Parliament? And does not every one know—first, that their Lordships would eagerly snap at any pretext for injuring or crushing the Bills? and secondly that they would surely coincide with the King *and* an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons? No greater misfortune to the country seems possible, just now, than an effectual opposition of the House of Lords to the will of both King and People. It follows from these considerations, that Ministers might place themselves and the country in a very awkward position, by carrying the Bills through the House of Commons with majorities of one, or even of twenty. Why, then, should they proceed even to the next stage?

But, say some Reformers, who pique themselves on being as crafty as Sir Robert Peel—"We don't expect or wish to carry the Bills through the Commons: our object in proceeding to the Committee is to mark *all* the enemies of Reform, the shuffling county members and others, who have voted with us so far, but who, if returned again, will oppose us on every safe occasion." To this we answer—*le jeu ne vaut pa la chandelle*. Those enemies of Reform, who pretend to be its friend, are already known and marked: Sir Charles Wetherell's chance of being returned again is greater than their's. But now comes a more important considerations,—the cost, namely, of so small again as the further exposure of the shufflers. The people are not much pleased with the "victorious" majority of one. They expected a general illumination on the second reading of the Bill. They consider the Ministerial victory to be a present defeat of the national cause. They are dissatisfied with the House

mons; and another such "victory" would lead them, perhaps, to doubt of the entire sincerity of Ministers, and assuredly would convert their rising discontent into confirmed anger. Timid Reformers talk of the danger of a general election in the present excited state of the people's minds. True, the people are excited; but they were never in a kinder humour than when this "victory" come to damp their cheerful enthusiasm. In their joy at the pospect of Reform, they had almost forgotten and had quite forgiven their grievances; but already a change comes over their pleasant temper, and those who want mischief are begining to indulge fresh hopes of convulsion. Let Ministers observe, that on Thursday night Mr. HUNT departed from the prudent course that he has hitherto pursued as to the Reform Bills, and began to find fault with the Ministerial plan! He was loudly cheered by the Opposition! Mr. HUNT, though utterly disqualified by his ignorance from being a useful law-maker, is a clever man in his way; and, as he knows that he must follow, is apt to observe, the current of the popular mind. He had reasons, depend on it, for declaring on Thursday, that he should prefer Ballot without the Bills to the Bills without Ballot. In fact, the people are begining to indulge angry feeling. Why should their temper be tried by more irritating "victories?" Supposing a dissolution sooner or later inevitable, why not appeal to the people at once—considering that, though they are now slightly irritated, the appeal would instantly restore them to good-humour? If they are further provoked by repeated exhibitions of the names of those members who vote against Ministers, who shall say that the elections will be conducted with perfect freedom? But there is no end of arguments in favour of an immediate dissolution, supposing that Ministers be not absolutely certain of *a large majority* in the House of Commons in favour of every essential detail of the Bills.

The people must not suppose that, because Parliament was not dissolved on Wednesday, the Ministers hesitate to pursue a manly, straightforward, and we may add, the only safe course. We entreat the friends of Reform to wait patiently, and to avoid all irritating topics, until the House of Commons shall have disposed of certain Money Bills, which *must* be passed in order to prevent a dissolution of the Government, and to render possible a dissolution of the Parliament. Ministers, we for our own part believe, intend to avoid any further exposure of the House of Commons, by dissolving it *as soon as possible*. The cause of Reform will then be in the hands of the Nation. Of the ultimate success of that cause we have never doubted for a moment since we heard Lord John Russell's speech on the 1st of March: we are bound, therefore, to say, that though we consider the majority of one a defeat of Ministers, the ultimate triumph of King, Ministers, and People appears to us to be assured. Indeed, as a General Election, and the consequent passing of "the Bills, the whole Bills, and nothing but the Bills," through the House of Commons, with *a vast majority* in their favour, must insure their passage unharmed through the House of Lords, —and as the late defeat of Ministers justifies and renders imperative an instant General Election, we consider that defeat a great victory for the Nation. Instead of despairing, we rejoice at what has occurred; and, trusting always to the discernment and firmness of the Premier and the Chancellor, we are satisfied that the time is near when what the people will exclaim—"Why did not we illuminate for that defeat of the Minister?"

ALARMING STATE OF IRELAND.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.]

DUBLIN, MARCH 28.—I have just heard sad news from Clare. The military and the peasantry have come into contact. A combat has taken place, and so numerous were the people, that it is said that the military would have been cut off but for the interference of a Catholic Clergyman, who harangued the former.

You will see by a Limerick Paper which I send you, that the people are in a frightful state of anarchy. This Journal has the character of being an alarmist; but I apprehend there is too good ground to attribute all statements to apprehension. The strange problem of the result of the late election for this county, according to my authority, is solved by the actual state of terror which prevails through every quarter of it. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 soldiers in this county alone, who are traversing it in columns.

The Lord Lieutenant leaves this city on Thursday or Friday, sleeps at Lord Dunally's and will be in Clare on Easter Sunday. He proceeds afterwards to Galway, to Lord Gort's, and will go forthwith to the county of Mayo.

[FROM THE LIMERICK JOURNAL.]

With concern we have to proclaim the awful and astounding fact, that in the county of Clare, heretofore one of the most tranquil and well-affected in Ireland, there exists at present neither security for human life nor protection for private property, at any hour either of the day or night! It is not less notorious than true, that a broad and deep-laid conspiracy has been formed against the principal gentry and landholders of that county, who, from fear of the assassin, are afraid to walk their demesnes by day, and whose houses towards evening assume the appearance of fortresses in a state of siege. Travelling the high-road is equally unsafe, and many of the country families have deserted their mansions, and are now come into town for that refuge and protection which their native domiciles are unable to afford them. Incendiary notices have been served upon the proprietors of ground, to let out and dispose of only at certain prices which the secret dictator fixes, under penalty of death for disobedience, This mysterious personage, with the terrific signature of "Terry Alts," issues his mandate, and woe to the caitiff who presumes to neglect it. The veriest eastern tyrant never exercised over his obsequions minions a more grinding and formidable despotism, than the fearful name of "Terry Alts" contrives to uphold in the County Clare. No peasant will dare at his peril to work for a landlord who is denounced by this ruffian legislator, whose vulgar, bloody, and ill-spelt scroll has more actual sway in the county than a volume of his Majesty's statutes. But what is the result of this strong and unnatural state of society? Why, intimidation, not general, but universal, and of a character the most terrific and appalling! Before the noonday sun vast tracts of land are maliciously turned up with the spade, and thus an irreparable mischief is done to the property of those who are obnoxious to the Rockites—walls and gates are levelled to the ground, and cattle hunted to death at night over hedges, briars, and fastnesses—the usual boundaries and landmarks are destroyed—houses are attacked, burglaries committed, and a most extensive seizure of fire-arms effected! These, however, are minor offences compared with the murders and assassinations of the last six months, for which not one of the sanguinary authors has been to this day brought to the bar of justice. The lives of the high in station have been plotted with as little concern as the animal of the field is consigned to the knife. But the mysterious influence which prompts to those atrocities is all powerful just now, and must it not be crushed with decision and vigour? Half-measures, it is manifest, will never destroy the monster. Every hour the danger is more imminent, the alarm increases, and the illegal confederacy against life and property acquires a new and ten-fold strength. The combination is inoculated, too, with the grand features of the Whiteboy system, while union is upheld by the abominable administration of secret oaths on the most extensive scale. What remedy, then, in this frightful state of disorganization does the county call for?—or what restorative have Gentry, Magistrates, and Grand Jury, earnestly demanded of Government? It is the wise and salutary application of a most useful and expedient statute, the Insurrection Act, which has worked well in other districts not even so disturbed as Clare is now, and whose operations are known to have been attended with the best success. There may from some interested quarter an obstacle start to the revival of this Act; but no valid plea can be assigned for withholding its provisions from Clare at the present moment.

A man, named Gleeson, who resided at Knockane, two miles from Newmarket, county of Clare, last Thursday night received seven balls through his head. A gentleman of this place, about an hour since, asked a person of that neighbourhood how the people could commit so atrocious a murder? To which the other replied, "It was better to murder him than that he should hang fifty or sixty that he had upon his list."

Ten thousand acres of land are stated to have been turned up recently in the county of Clare, and towards Galway, of which a considerable quantity belongs to Mr. Butler, of Borahooe, whose extensive stock of cattle are starving on a small piece of land adjoining his house. Notices have been posted that no land so treated shall be laid down, and Dr. M'Mahon, the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, has been ordered by "Terry Alt" not to gain exhort from the altar. The destruction of the credit of the gentry, &c. of Clare is amongst the consequences of the deplorable state of the country. A gentleman who just now offered the acceptances of some highly-respectable persons in payment of his bill, was told that a guinea would not be given on them all, as no Clare man's life was deemed worth a day's purchase.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A respectable meeting was held on Thursday, at the Mansion-House, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, to set on foot measures for relieving the distress now prevailing in many districts of the west of Ireland. The Earls of Clarendon and Caledon were present, as likewise Mr. Byng, M. P. for Middlesex; Sir John Burke, for the county of Galway; Mr. Fitzgerald, M. P. for Kerry; Mr. Dominick Browne, for Mayo; Mr. Wyse, for Tipperary; Mr. Leader, for Kilkenny; Mr. John Smith, Mr. Sheil, Messrs. Alderman Wood, Venus, Hunter, &c. &c. besides a respectable company of from 300 to 400 persons. The proceedings were of an interesting nature. Resolutions, moved and supported by Mr. John Smith, the two Noblemen, and the several Members of Parliament above-mentioned, declaratory of the dreadful extent of famine and misery throughout the west of Ireland, were passed unanimously by the Meeting, a Committee appointed to manage subscriptions, and a sum of several hundred pounds raised on the spot for the relief of the unhappy people. It is to be remarked, however, that out of near 100 Irish Members of the House of Commons, now collected in and near London, at least an equal number of Peers, with extensive possessions in Ireland, and thrice or four times that amount of landlords, having great though inferior fortunes, who might be particularized as absentees, and whose names and persons are equally well known in this metropolis, only the single Peer, Lord Caledon, and the five or six Irish gentlemen whom we have enumerated, felt sympathy enough in the sufferings of their wretched tenantry or countrymen, to attend and countenance these charitable proceedings—announced, as they were, in all the newspapers, and carried into effect by the high-principled humanity of the British public for their service.

Well might Lord Caledon and the Knight of Kerry express the humiliation which afflicted them, at the reiterated appeals to English charity, made on behalf of a starving people, whose laws afforded them no shield or security against want, and who seemed to have been systematically abandoned by their natural protectors.

The latter gentleman, who represents the county of Kerry, gave considerable satisfaction to the Meeting, by an assurance that an extensive measure, which he had bestowed much time and labour in preparing, and had brought under the immediate notice both of the Duke of Wellington's Government and of Lord Grey's—at least, in all its great outlines—is about to be carried into immediate operation; the effect of which, in all human probability, will be to prevent any future drain upon the benevolence of England, for the relief of Irish suffering; and to supersede the wholesale influx of Irish labourers into this country, when destitute of employment and of food at home, by establishing a regular authority, under which the landed estates of Ireland shall be taxed, for the means of employing the labouring population, in modes and on works conductive to the solid improvement of the country. This system—a poor law in principle—though a striking deviation from the English poor law in detail, may speedily effect a change in the condition of a large proportion of the Irish peasantry, which will be felt in that of the labourers throughout many districts of Great Britain.

Mr. Leader produced a powerful sensation upon the meeting, by holding up to them the picture of an Irish landlord, such as any man of extensive property might be, but which, alas, has few copies in the class to which that worthy, generous, and high spirited gentleman belongs. Mr. Leader has himself, for nearly thirty years, kept in constant employment, on his own great estates, from seven hundred to eight hundred of his tenantry. He never has gone to bed at night without ascertaining that he had in store a year's provisions for his people, in case of a failure of the potato-crops, and the consequence of this course of noble and paternal beneficence is, that no human being on his estates has ever been indebted for one meal to English charity. A single individual, such as Mr. Leader, is sufficient to redeem a whole shipload of Irish landlords from contempt. He may well command the respect of a British audience.

The present occasion being sudden and unlooked for, being also, from the prospect of a new legislative measure for Ireland, one which is not likely to recur, we can do no otherwise than recommend that a list of Irish absentees from the distressed districts, who do not contribute to the charitable fund, be made public, and we heartily wish the cause itself a complete and prompt success.

The only person who raised his voice against the objects of the Meeting was Mr. Wells, who rose and said, that if every landlord had done his duty---if there had been no absentees eating the taxes under which they were groaning, they should not have had reason to meet that day. He was averse to the first subscription, as he knew English money was only sent over to Ireland to pay the rents of the absentees. They wanted money in Ireland for that purpose---they did not want meal and oats, as that would not pay the rents. It had been said the potato crop had failed. He wished that it had never been grown. But he should like to know where were the oats that were grown---where were the fat bullocks during this famine, part of which came to the English markets? He was averse to this subscription, when he knew how ill able were our own agriculturists to hold up their heads. What had they done for their labourers a short time since, when under the pangs of hunger?---why! sent them a special commission, and hung many on the scaffold [the uproar and hisses here became so great that Mr. Wells was obliged to desist speaking.] In sitting down, he said he had only done his duty in speaking as he had done.—*Bell's Life in London, March 27.*

MANSIONHOUSE DINNER.

One of the mostsplendid entertainments that the City has witnessed for many years—whether we, look to the preparations, or to the number rank, and character of the guests—was given on Monday by the Lord Mayor. Among his Lordship's guests, noble and honourable, were —the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Nugent, Lord Carlisle, Lord Coderick, Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir James Graham, Sir James Mackintosh, Hon. George Lamb, Mr. Poulett Thomson, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Robert Grant, Mr. Charles Grant, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Spring Rice, the Dean of Hereford, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, the Members for the city and the county, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Countess of Glengall, Lady Grey and Lady Georgiana Grey, Lady Mary Butler, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and Lady Mary Wood.

Lord John Russell, who arrived early, was loudly cheered; Earl Grey was received with similar marks of popular liking; when the more conspicious equipage of the Lord Chancellor appeared in the Poultry, the shouting was tremendous. Lord Brougham escorted to the feast the Marchioness of Westmeath, and his two youthful relatives, Miss Spalding and Miss Eden, The company sat down to table at seven o'clock.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the Lord Mayor rose to propose the health of the King which his Lordship (who really speaks neatly, and to the purpose) introduced with a well-turned and well-merited compliment, founded on the considerete economy displayed by his Majesty in relation to the Queen's outfit, and in his care for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, in his prudent choice and frank and honest support of upright and enlightened Ministers, and yet more especially "for the countenance he had afforded to the vast and important measure which occupied the minds of the people from one end of the kingdom to the other." It is unnecessary to say that the toast so recommended and accompanied was received with the respect and cordiality it well deserved. The Royal consort of our good King William was honoured with like demonstration of respect from the master of the feast and his guests.

The Lord Mayor then gave the Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family; and in so doing, took occasion to pay a due compliment to the Royal Duke who graced his board. "His Royal Highness (said his Lordship) was not a Prince to whom they paid respect merely because he was a member of the Royal Family and a Prince of the Blood; they owed him every mark of dutiful respect, gratitude, and esteem, for the liberal and enlightened course of conduct which through life he had adopted, for the distinguished support he had always afforded to the numerous liberal and charitable institutions which adorned the land, to the patronage he had always vouchafed to every institution for the promotion of Education and the spread of knowledge, as well as for the disposition he had always manifested for the relief of the distressed and the encouragement of the deserving. It must be a source of high gratification to his Royal Highness now to witness those glorious principles which he had always advocated, approved of by the King and promoted by his Ministers."

It is the high and abiding honour of the illustrious Duke, not only that he has adhered to liberal principles throughout a pretty long political life, but that through good report and bad—whether the expression was calculated to hide from him the smiles of power or to expose him to the censure of its flatters—he has never scrupled to declare his adherence openly, and honesty, and boldly. "The Lord Mayor," the Duke said, "had but done him justice in saying that he was his most anxious wish to benefit the country at large, and when he saw himself surrounded by such a company amongst whom were those Ministers in whom his Majesty placed the most complete confidence,—when he saw the unanimity of [redacted] so generally prevailed, he could [redacted] press himself convinced that the feeli[redacted] wishes of the Crown, the Government, the People, were all in a most perfect harmony together. He begged leave to congratulate those around him upon the triumph of liberal opinions which his Majesty's Ministers had uniformly and strenuously supported, and which would hereafter, he felt assured, prove the happiness, and glory, and honour of the country."

The next toast was devoted to the health of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Brougham, in thanking the Mayor for his kindness, and his brother citizens for the manner in which they had testified their approbation of it, said, "In coming to the Mansionhouse, he had the pride and satisfaction of knowing that he was coming amongst his fellow-citizens, for he had had the honour of being enrolled a freeman of the city of London at a period of his life which he should never forget. The Lord Mayor had been pleased to thank him for services which perhaps he might never be able to perform; but this at least he could say, with sincerity, that however he might fail in his efforts to serve his country, he never should be found wanting upon the source of inclination. Their was one thing which was to him a source of great consolation, and it was this—that *he and, his colleagues continued to enjoy the confidence the steady and unflinching confidence and support, of a most gracious Master.* He believed also, *that they possessed the confidence of the Country.* He could assure those whom he had the honour to address that the Ministers who were thus backed, accepted, and so supported, *would do their duty faithfully to that gracious Sovereign and that People.*

On Earl Grey's health being drunk, his Lordship said, that "he had the entire concurrence of his colleagues as to the propriety of the measure so repeatedly alluded to: which were founded on principles that he had advocated throughout his whole public life, and which believed would, by being brought little full operation, mainly contribute to the perfect stability of the country. In bringing forward these measures, his only object was to maintain unimpaired the institutions of the country. Possessed as he was of the gracious approbation of his indulgent Master, and of the concurrence of the People, it was impossible for him not to succeed."

Lord John Russell's health was then given by the Lord Mayor, as the nobleman "whom his Majesty's Ministers had, with great good sense and judgment, selected to introduce into Parliament the important measure of Parliamentary Reform." Lord John answeared briefly, modestly, and well—"It was the greatest source of gratification to the Government, to find the unanimity between his gracious Ma-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

jesty, and the People and themselves so perfect. Sanctioned, encouraged, and upheld by such combined strength, defeat to the friends of the measure was impossible.

REFORM SPEECH BY THE REVEREND SIDNEY SMITH.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion, even at this late hour, to a portion of an admirable speech on Reform, delivered at Taunton, by the most witty of reasoners, some weeks ago. We abridge it from the *Taunton Courier*.

"Every year of this half century the question of Reform has been pressing upon us till it has swelled up at last into this great and awful combination, so that almost every city and every borough in England are at this moment assembled for the same purpose, and are doing the same thing we are doing. It damps the ostentation of argument and mitigates the pain of doubt to believe, as I believe, that the measure is invitable; the consequences may be good or bad, but done it must be, I defy the most determined enemy of popular influence, either now or a little time from now, to prevent a Reform in Parliament. Proud lips must swallow bitter potions. The arguments and the practice (as I remember to have heard Mr. Huskisson say) which did very well twenty years ago, will not do now. *The peo, le read too much, think too much; see too many newspapers, hear too many speeches, have their eyes too intensely fixed upon political events;* but if it was possible to put off Parliamentary Reform a week ago, is it possible now? When a Monarch (whose amiable and popular manners have, I verily believe, saved us from a revolution) approves the measure,—when a Minister of exalted character plans and fashions it—when a Cabinet of such varied talent and disposition protect it—when such a body of the aristocracy vote for it—when the hundred-horse power of the press is labouring for it—who does not know after this (whatever be the decison of the present Parliament) that the measure is virtually carried; and that all the struggle between such annunciation of such a plan, and its completion, is tumult, disorder, disaffection---it may be political ruin? They tell you, gentlemen, that you have grown rich and powerful with these rotten boroughs, and that it would be madness to part with them, or to alter a constitution which had preduced such happy effects. There happens, gentlemen, to live near my parsonage a labouring man, of very superior character and understanding to his fellow-labourers, and who has made such good use of that superiority, that he had saved what is, for his station in life, a very considerable sum of money and if his existence is extended to the common period, he will die rich. It happens, however, that he is, and long, has been, troubled with violent stomachic pains, for which he has hitherto obtained no relief, and which really are the bane and torment of his life. Now, if my excellent labourer were to send for a physician, and to consult him respecting this malady, would it not be very singular language if our doctor were to say to him, 'My good friend, you surely will not be so rash as to attempt to get rid of these pains in your stomach! Have you not grown rich with this pains in your stomach? have not you risen under them from poverty to prosperity? has not your situation, since you were first attacked, been improving every year.? You surely will not be so foolish and so indiscreet as to part with the pains in your stomach? Why, what would be the answer of the rustic to this nonsensical monition? 'Monster of rhubarb,' he would say, 'I am not rich in consequence of the pains in my stomach, but in spite of the pains in my stomach; and I should have been ten times richer, and fifty times happier, if I had never had any pains in my stomach at all.' Gentlemen, these rotten boroughs are your pains in the stomach—and you would have been a much richer and greater people if you had never had them at all. Your wealth and your power have been owing, not to the debased and corrupted parts of the House of Commons, but to the many independent and honourable members whom it has always contained within its walls. If it really were a great political innovation that cities of 100,000 men should have no representatives because those representives were wanted for political ditches, political walls, and political parks—that the people should be bought and sold like any other commodity—that a retired merchant should be able to go into the market and buy ten shares in the government of twenty millions of his fellow-subjects—yet can such asseverations be made openly before the people? Wise men, men conversant with human affairs, may whisper such theories to each other in retirement; but can the people ever be taught that it is right they should be bought and sold? Can the vehemence of eloquent democrats be met with such arguments and theories? Can the doubts of honest and limited men be met by such arguments and theories? The moment such a government is looked at by all the people, it is lost. It is impossible to explain, defend, and recommend it to the mass of mankind. But all would be well, it is said, if we would but let the people alone; but what chance is there, I demand of three wise politicians, that the people will ever be let alone—that the orator will lay down his craft, and the demagogue forget his cunning? If many things were let alone which never will be let alone, the aspect of human affairs would be a little varied. If the winds would let the waves alone, there would be no storms; if gentlemen would but let the ladies alone, there would be no unhappy marriages and deserted damsels. *If persons who can reason no better than this would leave speaking alone, the school of eloquence might be improved.* I have little hopes, however, of witnessing any of these acts of forbearance, particularly the last; and so we must, however foolish it may appear, proceed to make law for a people whom we are sure will not be let alone. It is said that there is to be a lack of talent in the new Parliament,—it is to be composed of ordinary and inferior persons, who will bring the government of the country into contempt. But the best of all talents is to conduct our affairs honesty, diligently, and economically; and this talent will, I am sure, abound as much in the new Parliaments as many previous Parliaments. Parliament is not a school for rhetoric and declamation, where a stranger would go to hear a speech, as he would go to the Opera to hear a song; but, if it were otherwise, if eloquence be a necessary ornament of, and an indispensable adjunct to popular assemblies, can it ever be absent from popular assembles? I have always found that *all things moral or physical, grow best in the soil best suited for them.* The free Parliment of a free people is the native soil of eloquence; and in that soil it will ever flourish and abound; there it will produce those intellectual effects which drive before them whole tribes of nations of the human race, and settle the destinies of man. And if a few persons of a less elegant and aristocratic description were to become members of the House of Commons, where would be the evil? They would probably understand the common people a great deal better, and in this way the feelings and interests of all classes of people would be better represented. The House of Commons, thus organized, will express more faithfully the opinions of the people. The people, it seems, are sometimes grossly mistaken; but are kings never mistaken? Are the higher orders never mistaken? To put an end to those enormous abuses, is called corporation robbery, and there are some persons wild enough to talk of compensation. When I was a young man, the place in England, I remember, as most notorious for highwaymen and their exploits was Finchley Common, near the metropolis; but Finchley Common, Gentlemen, in the progress of improvement, came to be enclosed, and the highwaymen lost by these means the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation. I remember a friend of mine proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons for compensation, which ran in this manner—'We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighbourhood, having at great expense laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols, and other instruments, for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said enclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your Honourable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your Honourable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit.' An honourable baronet says, 'If Parliament is dissolved, I will go to my borough with the bill in my hand, and will say—I know of no crime you have committed; I found nothing proved against you; I voted against the Bill, and am come to fling myself upon your kindness, with the hope that my conduct will be approved, and that you will return me again to Parliament.' That honourable baronet may, perhaps, receive from his borough an answer he little expects—'We are above being bribed by such a childish and unworthy artifice; we do not choose to consult our own interest at the expense of the general peace and happiness of the country; we are thoroughly convinced a Reform ought to take place; we are very willing to sacrifice a privilege we ought never to have possessed, to the good of the community, and we will return no one to Parliament who is not deeply impressed with the same feeling.' This, I hope, is the answer that gentleman will receive, and this, I hope, will be the noble and generous feeling of every borough in England. The greater part of human improvements, I am sorry to say, are made after war, tumult, bloodshed, and civil commotion: *mankind seem to object to every species of gratuitous happiness, and to consider every advantage as too cheap which is not purchased by some calamity.* I shall esteem it as a singualr act of God's providence, if this great nation, guided by these warnings of history, not waiting till tumult for Reform, not trusting Reform to the rude hands of the lowest of the people, shall amend their decayed institutions, at a period when they are ruled by a popular Monarch, guided by an upright Minister and blest with profound peace.,,

MEETING OF THE LONDON MERCHANTS.—An *open* meeting of the bankers and merchants of London to address the King and petition Parliament in favour of the Reform Bill, took place yesterday. It was as much in contrast in number and heartiness as in soundness of spirit to the hole-and-corner affair of the City of London Tavern. The Lord Mayor was in the Chair; and the various resolutions were moved by Mr. John Smith, Sir William Lubbock, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Thompson, Deputy-Governor of the Bank, Mr. Grote, Mr. Norman, and other well-known, wealthy, and respectable individuals. The Egyptian Hall was crowded to excess, and hundreds of gentlemen were compelled to remain away from the meeting from want of room. Mr. O'Connell was present, and was called on by some officious people to speak; which, however, his not being either a merchant or banker of London prevented him from doing. The only person who spoke against the resolutions, was a Captain Biden, who wrote a foolish book the other day on Naval Discipline: the audience treated him worse than even the critics. By a mistake in the course of the proceedings, Mr. Ward's name was mentioned, which was received with tremendous hootings. That gentleman did not, however, make his appearance.

THE KENT MEETING.—Many circumstances combine to give a strong interest to the meetings in Kent. It was the leader in the Anti-Catholic cause; its yeomen are numerous, wealthy, and independent: it is close to the metropolis, which it may be supposed in consequence considerably to influence; it is at least half Tory, and therefore a fair witness in a cause against which so much Tory interest is embarked. The requisition to the High Sheriff was most respectable; and notwithstanding a day of frost, snow, and sleet, the muster at the meeting was numerous. It was held in the high street of Maidstone, instead of the Heath, as at first proposed, where the pelting of the storm would have rendered it impossible. A letter was read to the meeting from Sir Edward Knatchbull, excusing his absence by reason of indisposition. Sir Edward said his conscience would not permit him to support the bill. The letter was received with hisses. Earl Radnor, apologizing for the brevity of his address by reason of the terrible state of the weather, moved an address to the King, thanking him for calling to his councils a Ministry who stood pledged to Reform. Mr. E. Darrell seconded the address. Lord Winchilsea addressed the freeholders in his usual bold and honest style.

They were assembled to ask themselves these questions—"Had the lapse of years which had passed away since the formation of the constitution, made no impression upon it to its injury? Had no defects risen in it which it was no less their interest than their duty to amend? Had no new interests sprung up, to which new privileges ought to be extended, and to which such privileges would have been extended, had the interests existed when the constitution of Parliament was formed?" (*Cheers.*) They were assembled to ask themselves also, whether any undue influence now controlled the representation of the people, and whether the House of Commons was, as it professed to be, a just, and honest, and conscientious representation of the people? (*Loud cries "No, it is not."*)

Lord Winchilsea was followed by Lord Mahon. Lord Mahon was heard with great impatience, nothwithstanding the repeated interposition of more acceptable speakers in his behalf: he spoke of course against the bill. The remarkable accompaniment of his Lordship's address was the sort of running fire which was kept up with singular tact and shrewdness by the crowd of listeners. He rung the changes of all the common-place arguments against Reform in general, and the Bill in particular; but for every blow that he aimed at either, there was a parry and a reply. Mr. Larkins answered Lord Mahon very cleverly, and quizzed him about a bad borough speculation which his Lordship had made at Wootton Bassett. He advised the people to prepare for a general election, as the Reform Bill could hardly be carried through in the present Parliament. The meeting was afterwards addresed by Mr. Watson, Sir William Cosway, Sir J. Tylden, and Mr. Hodges. Petitions were agreed to to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and thanks were voted to the High Sheriff.

OTHER REFORM MEETINGS.—A bare enumeration of the names of the meetings in favour of the Bill would be an arduous labour. Kent we have noticed; Gloucester, Worcester, Middlesex, Northumberland, York, Flint, and several other English counties, have expressed their unanimous approbation of the Ministers and their plan. Scotland has not been behind; some of the largest and most important counties have petitioned in favour of the measure; in Dumfries a petition against it was carried only by a single vote. Captain Wemyss, it seems, said last night, that most of the Scotch petitioners would not be entitled to a vote unless on the principle of universal suffrage. We believe that there is not in Edinburgh one house of five hundred that rents for less than 10*l*., and the Edinburgh petition is signed by nearly every householder in the city. In addition, half the close corporations of Scotland have petitioned for the Bills.

CAMBRIDGE PETITION.—A petition against the Reform Bill has been got up by the Cambridge doctors, which promises to effect nothing but to raise a laugh against themselves. There is no reason in the world why all men should be agreed on the subject of Reform, more than on any other; nor why those who dislike it should not say so. But manhood cries shame on those who employ underhand, sneaking methods of testifying dislike. Why don't the Cambridge people give opinion fair play? If the young men be for Reform, by what flimsy devices would they seek to keep them from expressing their wishes? They bring forward a petition against Reform, which is of weight only as it issues from the University in a regular and fair way; it is a petition on which every Master of Arts has a right to vote; and it is announced in such a way and at such an hour as to prevent a Master of Arts at forty or fifty miles distance from knowing any thing about it! The cream of the just is, the grave opinion entertain[illegible] men not unwise, as far as books go, th[illegible] Bill must be either mended or marred by document. They fancy, because it f[illegible] Sir Charles with a text on which to [illegible] sence, that they have done a migh[illegible] We tell these wise men, that the friends of the Bill care little for the opinions of all the black hoods and white hoods in England—that the Bill will pass, whether they like it or not, and not a whit the less speedily and certainly for their left-handed opposition.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES SOCIETY.—The Committee of this Society have issued another address, to correct some misunderstandings regarding its intentions. It declares the sole object of the Society to be—to make known the political conduct of public men, and to promulgate information respecting the political aptitude of new men who may become candidates. "The Society will not in any other way interfere in the business of choosing representatives—it will dictate to none—will take no part in the details of any election contest; but will strictly confine its endeavours to the promulgation of the above mentioned information; and it will continue to act, until a new House of Commons have been elected under the Ministerial plan of Reform—and will then dissolve." To give a practical illustration of its mode of proceeding, the Committee have commenced an analysis of the Minority on the second reading of the Reform Bill; and the first three names on the list—viz. Captain A'Court, Mr. James Alexander, and Mr. Josias Dupré Alexander—are exhibited in their various public aspects, by way of specimen. The Society proposes to collect information respecting persons who have sat in the House of Commons, from its proceedings; "whilst the part taken by candidates, who have not been members, at vestries and public meetings, can be learned only from those who have local means of information." The Society, therefore, claims the assistance and correspondence of Reformers in all parts of the empire; and requests information of the connexions, profession, politics, published works, published acts (such as speeches, votes, &c.) of persons who, from local or other circumstances, are likely to become candidates.

GENERAL ELECTION.--Two Reform candidates will be returned for Dover. On what principle Sir John Rae Reid, the notorious nominee of the late Ministry, can reconcile to his character the retention of his seat, we are at a loss to understand. In Sandwich, Maidstone, and even Queenborough, the Liberal party are on the alert. Is there ever a man in England that can explain what miracle induced the people of Maidstone to send Mr. Winchester the stationer into Parliament? Mr. Tennyson is supposed to be secure for Stamford; where the Marquis of Stamford is playing "h——and Jemmy" (to use Lord Eldon's version) with his own. There is no fear that they will not know him.

CORNWALL COUNTY.---The freeholders of Cornwall have entered into an association and subscription, in case of a dissolution, to secure the return of a member favourable to the Bill Mr. Peter is the gentlemen selected; he will be returned free of expense. Sir R. Vyvyan talked of the Bill diminishing the labour of his canvass---it will ease him of it altogether. What are the people of Devonshire about? Will they be so stupid as to return Sir Thomas Acland again? Why he is in reality a greater enemy to the Bill than Sir Richard Vyvyan.

KENT REPRESENTATION.—Active arrangements are making in Kent, to return another staunch Reformer for that country, with the present member, Mr. Hodges, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament upon Lord John Russell's bill.

REPRESENTATION OF CHESTER.---The resignation of Mr. Egerton as representative for the large and important country of Chester, announced publicy in the newspapers, is a pretty good indication of what are the fears and feelings of the opposers of the Ministerial Reform Bill. The county of Chester has never been clebrated for its attachment to popular principles, and certainly not to the cause of Parliamentary Reform. The Tories have alway feared the indefinite nature of the propositions that have been offered to the public. But the present excellent and well-defined measure will not admit of any such objection. The whole country, with very few exceptions, has come forward in the most decided manner to support it. It is not surprising, then, that Mr. Egerton should have been unwilling to render an account of his stewardship to such a body of electors. We have reason to know that Mr. Wilbraham, the present member for Stockbridge, has offered himself in case of a dissolution before the Bill is carried through the Committee. As this gentleman is a stranch friend to the Bill, and has upon all occasions distinguished himself by his zeal for civil and religious liberty, there is no doubt of his success. Indeed, it would be utterly hopeless for any gentleman, whose principles have not been proved on this question, to attempt an opposition to him. Mr. Wilbraham is already supported by many of the leading interests of the county; but as he relies principally upon the voice of the people, so loudly raised in the great cause, there can be little doubt of his return.---*From a Correspondent.*

TAMWORTH.—A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, says the Tamworth people intend to put in nomination Mr. Robbins, of that town, against Sir Robert Peel.

SERGEANT WILDE.—A requisition has been addressed to the learned candidate for Newark by the inhabitants of Poole.

COLCHESTER ELECTION.—The poll commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday. When the last accounts left, the numbers were—Mayhew [illegible] Curtis, 160.

[illegible]RE ELECTION.—At two o'clock on W[illegible] the 23rd, Mr. Steele was author[illegible] O'Brien's friends to annou[illegible] wa[illegible] 148. O'C[illegible] serv[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

NAIRNSHIRE ELECTION.—Captain Campbell is again returned.

DURHAM ELECTION.—Mr. Chaytor has beat Mr. Trevor. This gentleman resigned his seat for New Romney, in favour of Sir Roger Gresley, hoping to take the Baronet's place at Durham. Mr. Chaytor is a Reformer; Sir Roger and Mr. Trevor are not.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN CHOLERA.

We give the following summary of the progress of this dreadful disease from an articled on the subject in the first number of a new and talented work just commenced, entitle *The Englishman's Magazine*. After describing the ravages of this epidemic in former times, the author thus proceeds:—

"The contagion was again resuscitated towards the middle of June, 1830, in the provinces of Mazanderan and Shirvan, upon the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. From the latter it passed through the town of Tauris, and destroyed 5,000 of its inhabitants. Crossing the Russian frontier, it rapidly advanced towards the interior. In two provinces 4,557 persons were seized with the malady, of whom more than a third died. The 8th of August it entered Tiflis. The population was soon diminished from 30,000 to 8,000, by deaths, and migration to avoid the distemper. To avert the spreading mortality, inhabitants had recourse to religious ceremonies and processions, which, by collecting crowds, only served to extend the disease. In the mean time, by the 1st of July, the malady had reached Astracan. Ten days afterwards, 1,229 individuals had been seized, of whom more than a third died, including the Civil Governor, and nearly all the officers of police. This was the second time the devoted city of Astracan had been visited by the contagion. It was decreed, however, that the present attack should not yield so readily as the former had done seven years before. The resistless progress which the malady has since made from this locality, over a vast portion of Russia, has served to fix the attention of professional men in every part of Europe, and to excite rational alarm in the minds of the enlightened members of the general community. The contagion, in penetrating to the heart of the Russian Empire, from Astracan, pursued the course of the Volga, which spreads its navigable waters over the most populous provinces. Considerable havock was made among the Cossacks of the Don. The capitals of the several districts between that and Moscow were ravaged in succession. In this city the appearance of the destroyer was announced on the 28th of September, having travelled from Astracan (a distance of 900 miles) in less than three months.

"In Moscow, energetic measures were instantly instituted by the Government to afford every assistance to the sick, and to oppose the progress of the malady. The city was divided into forty-seven departments, completely insulated one from the other by barriers and guards. Restrictions and precautions heretofore found serviceable in neutralizing or excluding the contagion of Egyptian plague, were rigidly enforced upon all ranks of the people. The 11th of October, twelve days after the invasion, 216 cases of Cholera had occurred, and of these twenty-six were fatal. The mortality, however, exceeded even the preceding proportion with the extension of the disease. By the 10th of November, 5,507 cases were returned, and the deaths amounted to 2,808, or more than a half.

"By letters of a recent date (January, 1831) we learn that latterly the malady had greatly declined in Moscow, but that it had appeared to a limited extent among the troops marching to the reduction of Poland. Report says that it was carried thither by some regiments which the necessity of the occasion had summoned from the provinces previously infected.

"Before closing the account of the progress of Indian Cholera, and in order to submit to a glance the magnitude of the evil, we shall point out the geographical limits of its past career in the various directions along which it has been propagated. From Bengal, its aboriginal province, it travelled southward to Mauritius and to the island of Timor, near New Holland; eastward to Kuku-choton, a Chinese town situated east of Pekin; northward to the frontiers of Siberia and to Astracan; westward to the city of Moscow—a portion of the globe, in extent, about equal to seventy degrees of latitude, and one hundred degrees of longitude. In the pathological features of the epidemic, there is nothing more remarkable than the large proportion of deaths, and the rapidity with which its victims fall beneath the attack. Even climates distant and dissimilar to that of Bengal, have not diminished the mortality, as compared with the number of the infected. In Moscow half the sick perished, yet in general the winter commences there in November, and the Cholera was not developed until the 28th of September. The early part of the season, however, is said to have been unusually mild; and, as mild winters in cold latitudes are the least preservative of health, this circumstance may partly account for the very deadly effects of the disease. At present we have only space further to observe, that the history of this awful visitation forces the conviction upon us, that [illegible] with the melting of the snows in winter, a [illegible] return of summer in Russia, the conta[illegible]rvive and spread through Poland [illegible] horrors of pestilence to [illegible]

[illegible] the large towns of the continental kingdoms, renders this land, perhaps, peculiarly vulnerable to infection. Countries less distant from the immediate seat of the distemper may find, in their unfrequent intercourse, complete or partial exemption, or at least a considerable respite. We call then upon the English Government not to rest the general safety upon the adoption of precarious half-measures in the shape of quarantine precautions. Let competent physicians—not mere travelling companions, or the hungry dependents of men in office—be dispatched on the national service, while yet the danger sleeps, to ascertain whether the symptoms and proper manner of treatment still exactly correspond with those of the Indian Cholera, and to investigate the best means of barring its advances to our own shores, should this giant pestilence unhappily rise invigorated from its temporary slumber.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, Mr. Adam apeared in support of Turton's Divorce Bill, which is rather extraordinary, being the second instance only of a wife applying to the Legislature for a divorce from her husband. The first instance took place in 1801, when a wife applied for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of his having had an adulterous and incestuous intercourse with her sister, and there the Bill was passed. The material facts of the present case were, that Turton, a barrister, married the applicant, a daughter of General Brown, residing near Bath. Turton came to London with his wife, and applied himself with great diligence to his profession. Adeline, another daughter of General Brown, resided with them while in London, some years after the marriage; and the wife at length discovered that an adulterous and incestuous intercourse was going on between her sister and her husband. She felt utterly at a loss what to do, as she was anxious to avoid exposure, both on account of her sister, and chiefly on account of her father and family connextions. The husband admitted the fact, and stated his determination to proceed to Calcutta to practise there; and his wife understanding that he was to leave the sister behind, and give up his guilty intercourse with her, agreed to accompany him. When at Gosford, and about to embark, she found that the sister was to go out in the same ship; and when she remonstrated, the husband said that the sister was with child by him, and that he could not abandon her to exposure and infamy. The wife, still actuated, as was alleged, by the desire to avoid exposure, and the pain which it would occasion to her father, consented to go out with him. The incestuous intercourse continued on the passage, and still the wife and the sister dined at the same table. In three months after their arrival at Calcutta, the sister was delivered of a child, and then the wife demanded that she should be sent back to England, as the husband had engaged she should be after her delivery. The husband however, refused to send her back again. The delivery took place in April; and the wife, finding that the sister was not to be sent back, resolved herself to leave India and return to England. A ship could not be immediately got at that season, and she remained in the husband's house for two or three months more, and then embarked for England, and commenced proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and now applied to the Legislature for a divorce *a vinculo*. The Lord Chancellor said, that in the instance of 1801 everything was in favour of the lady, and the House broke through its rule of not listening to such applications on the part of the wife, through the horror entertained at the incest. But here the lady had remained with the husband and the sister after she knew of the adulterous and incestuous intercourse, and even went with them, although the criminal intercourse still continued. This looked something like connivance. She should have left her husband the moment she knew of the crime, or have consulted the father, who might have taken measures to compel the sister to remain at home, and not go to India. In the case of 1801, if the husband had been in the situation of the wife, he would have got a divorce. Here, if a husband had been in the situation of the wife, it was clear that he could not get a divorce.—Lord Wynford thought that the lady was placed in such an embarrassing situation, that she really did not know what to do, and it was rather too much to refuse her application on the ground that she had not adopted the best course that might have been taken. Their Lordships were not confined to any particular rule, and it ought to be considered that the lady's motive might have been what she stated it was, that was, to submit in silence to her very cruel situation, rather than bring down her father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.—Lord Tenterden: The lady might certainly have acted from the most pure and virtuous, motives and he thought therefore that the case ought not to be stopped in the present stage.—The Lord Chancellor felt the force of these observations, and had only stated the difficulties with which the case was beset, in saying that they might not be got over. It was his duty to watch with jealousy cases, in order to ascertain whether there was collusion or connivance, and he would not do so in the course of the evidence. Further proceedings on the 12th of April.

MR. HAYDON'S NAPOLEON.

This picture, which is now exhibiting at 23, New Bond Street, has been painted for Sir Robert Peel,* from the small sketch which was exhibited with the artist's picture of *Eucles;* and it has also been engraved in mezzotint; but neither of these performances give a sufficient idea of the present painting, which is of the size of life. It represents Napoleon standing on a cliff of St. Helena, contemplating the sun sinking beneath the sea. He wears his favourite green uniform (of the Chasseurs of the Guard, we believe,) and his famous little cocked hat; and he stands with folded arms, as he is represented in the bronze figures. His back is turned to the spectator, and a part only of the profile of his face is visible. This though contrary to the rules of art, we think, not only allowable, but preferable in the present case, and evinces a good discretion on the part of the painter; for to have attempted a posthumous portrait of the countenance of such a man as Napoleon, even with the advantage of recollection in addition to the aids derivable from the numerous paintings and busts extant, would have been only to fail. Mr. Haydon might then have made an indifferent portrait; whereas he has now produced a good picture. Besides, the figure, dress, and air of Napoleon were so remarkable, that they form almost a part of his character.

In looking at this picture, we are impressed with a feeling somewhat similar to that with which we should have contemplated Napoleon himself on the rock of St. Helena. It is impossible to behold it without interest, and a participation in the retrospective melancholy which we may imagine to possess the fallen hero himself. And Mr. Haydon has accomplished this by no meretricious aids, but by the very force of his art and the vividness of his representation of the man. The figure is drawn with the artist's accustomed ability, and is extremely well painted—the right thigh in particular, and the foreshortening of the left foot is admirable. The effect also is beautiful and appropriate. The costume is represented with truth, even to the minutest points; the *vrais emblance* is conveyed with masterly skill. The figure stands well, and in an easy and natural attitude, with an air of repose, and is striking from its very simplicity. We do not question that Mr. Haydon has seized the precise habitual attitude of Napoleon; otherwise we could have preferred a firmer and more decisive station—a grander and more energetic *pose*, with the right leg a little more advanced, which would have given a wider base, as it were, to the figure and have conveyed an idea of the repose of power, as the present attitude does of the repose of ease. But, perhaps, Mr. Haydon is right in having given the simply natural and ordinary position. The form of Napoleon looks more broad and muscular than we suppose him to have been; for his frame is described, if we remember right, as compact and elegant rather than robust; and that increase of fatness which he acquired at St. Helena, was not likely to affect the breadth of his shoulders. In height, the artist has not "added a cubit to his stature." The face is decidedly too fair in its paleness for Napoleon; whom we understand to have been of a sallow complexion, inclinding to olive. It has also a younger look; and its calmness of expression is rather the placid ingenuousness of one who looks out on the world which he has not tried, than of him who attracted its gaze by his wonderful actions. The cheek is well modelled, and the drawing and colouring of the ear seem nature itself; but the brow is too slightly indicated, and the eye has not only no fire, but is hardly discernible,—though but a small part of it, certainly would be visible in that position of the head. What little we see of the face, however, does not convey that marked character which the action of the muscles would impart to it, or any idea of that iron-like power of resistance which Napoleon was accustomed to oppose to any outward display of the strong and varied emotions of his breast. We would also point out one or two minor objections, which may easily be removed,—such, for instance, as the heavy appearance of the epaulettes, which stop the eye as it peruses the figure; and that awkward corner of the cuff under the arm! and the want of relief in the collar. In a picture of this kind, which depends upon a combination of minute points of resemblance, to impress the imiganation by its reality, the smallest particular becomes of importance. The calm of the sea and sky is in good keeping, and in the effect of the picture as a whole is beautiful. An improvement might be made in the colouring of the sea.

* To "point a moral" on the uncertain tenure of office.

MISCELLANEA.

THE KING—His Majesty and the Queen remain at Windsor, in the enjoyment of good health and good spirits. This is the amount of our information; and were we to give it in as many varied forms as would fill a spectator, we could hardly enhance the pleasure with which we are sure it will be received when announced in a single line. The Duke of Gloucester has been indisposed for some days. Whether his Royal Highness's anxiety on account of the Rotten Boroughs had injured his rest, we know not. He is now going on well—we hope he will contrive to swallow the Bill, for swallowed it must be; it is in vain to make wry faces about it.

MOUNT ETNA. A letter from Messina, dated March, says—"After having for several days experienced several shocks of an earthquake, of more or less violence, we have witnessed a new opening in the cratter of Mount Etna, which was followed by a considerable erruption. As this opening did not take place towards Catna, in the direction of the sea, as usually been the case, but towards the west, the stream of lava took a direction to the interior."

The Austrians have at length threathened the French Government with the Duke de Reichstadt, whose appearance in Italy with the army, they think, would be anything but agreeable to Louis Philippe. This may have its effect with the King of the French; but we are much mistaken not if it would diminish his power to resist the war party. However, cost what it may, the Austrians are determined to put down the Revolution.

We learn that six of the largest size frigates are fitting out with all expedition for the Scheldt, to be placed under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy. The object of this armament is said to be to enforce the determination of the Congress. We tremble at this first step the consequence of which may plunge us into unnecessary warfare. Why should we concern ourselves any more with Belgium and Holland than with Russia and Poland, or Austria and Italy? Let them fight their own battles, and let us take care of ourselves.

The Barham and Bleinham, both 74 gun ships, at Woolwich, have been put in commission.

THE PRIVILEGES OF A WET NURSE.—A *fracas* in high life has occured within the last day or two, which has caused much talk amongst all to whom the circumstance has become known. We have heard a variety of versions of the affair, but we believe the following to be the facts:—On the occasion of the baptism of the youngest child of a celebrated leader of the *hautton*, an illustrious personage, who condescended to take a prominent character in the ceremony, was graciously pleased to forward a douceur of fifty guineas to the nurse. This circumstance being known to the Lady of the mansion, she felt desirous that so munificent a present should be participated in by others of the household, and intimated her commands to that effect. The nurse, however, firmly resisted any infringement on her prerogative," from time immemorial used and approved of" in all family mansions. The matter was referred to the Noble and Gallant Lord of the Mansion, and it is added that in the warmth of the debate he made so forcible an appeal to the nurse's feeling as to *strike* her with astonishment, for which she has since sought redress from the Magistrates of Marlborough street Police Office, who have recommended such an *amande* as has set the matter at rest.

H. M. S. THETIS.—The Court Martial on Captain Burgess and Mr. Gowdy, the master, for the loss of H. M. S. Thetis has closed. The sentence was thus:—"Considering the state of the wind, too much dependence, twas placed on the dead reckoning and that soundings had been neglected; blame was attributed to Capt. Burgess and Mr. Gowdy, the master; but in consideration of their former services, the Court did adjudge Capt. Burgess to lose one year's rank, and Mr. Gowdy to lose two years' rank. The remaining officers and the crew to be acquitted."—The Court paid a high compliment to Mr. Geach, for his conduct in saving so many of the crew.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.—The House then went into a Committee on the Customs' Acts, and Lord Althorp moved certain Resolutions relative to the timber duties. His Lordship explained, that Canada timber was not so good as Baltic timber, and that to force Canada timber into our markets for the sake of our shipping, was like making colliers go round the Cape of Good Hope on their way from Newcastle to London. He had formerly proposed to raise a large revenue from an alteration of the timber duties, but finding that the revenue was likely to be much more productive than he at first expected, he meant to give up this increased revenue on timber, and propose merely that the duties on Baltic timber should be gradual by lowered, so as to allow it to come into the market on cheaper terms and in competition with the timber from Canada. The proposition was instantly opposed by all the Tories, who did not deny the propriety of the proposition, though they objected to the manner & time of bringing it forward—by all the threatened boroughamners by all the disappointed and threatened timber and Canada merchants—by all the shipowners—by all the lovers of corruption, in all shapes and guises; and the consequences was that the Ministers of the people—the reforming Ministers—were defeated by a majority of 236 against 190. The consequences of this division will be of great importance to the country. It has decided against a Tory Ministry; and the borough-owners will not let the country have a Whig and reforming Ministry. We presume we must manage to live without any Ministry or Government at all. Important events are coming. Let all men be prepared.

AN UNPRONOUNCABLE NAME.—The following Austrian title, we beg leave to assure the mere English reader, is only *one* word, whatever he may think from its length:

Oberkriegsversammlungstrathsverhandlungspapieran fhebergehulfe."

The nearest approximation which it occur to us we can make to this gigantic word in English, is the following:

"President of the board of control and one of the commissioners for the affairs of India"

i. e. President of the Board of Control, and one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.—*Royal Ladies Magazine.*

WAR STOCK.—*Le Voleur* gives the following quaint notice of the condition of the Russian army in Poland: "*La Vistule reprend cours, lebons Russes tombent.*"

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addresed to the EDITOR, will be received.